The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1853. No. 100

The "Bombay Guardian."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... .. „ 1 8

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines.....Rs. 3 | ABOVE 10 lines, per line As. 4
Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.* —*The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

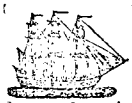
MESSRS. GREEN'S fine A. I Frigate-built Passenger Ship "*VERNON*," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander ; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1853.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

Calling at the Cape and Cochin, (and other Ports on the Coast, if inducement offer.)



MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander ; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERsigned, from the best makers, Silver and Gold double case Watches, with 13 Jewells, and Gold Cap Chains of various description, priced moderately. Early applications recommended.

EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE, SON,
Military Store Lane,
near No. 2, Green Railing Tavern.

Bombay, 21st November 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

THE FAR FAMED MEDICINE !!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Gomis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs ; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means, of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town ; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

Oct. 8th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints :—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrotula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head Ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c.. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each.

AGENTS FOR INDIA:—Messrs. Framjee Nesserwanjee, & Co. Bombay ; Messrs Thomas Payne and Sons, 7 and 8, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta ; Messrs. Seetulpersaud and Co., Lucknow ; Messrs. Gibson and Co., Lahore ; Messrs. Meppart and Co., Vizagapatam ; Messrs Lewis and Co., Madras ; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut ; Mr. Edward Cook, Dacca ; Mr. F. Fell, Cuttack ; Mr Chapman, Darjeeling ; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr ; Messrs. Nubbybux and Co., Delhi ; Baboo Ringbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Hyderabad ; Mr. J. Coates, Ferozepore ; Messrs. Hulse and Nephew, Agra ; Mr. Francis Smyth, Dinapore ; Messrs. Boilard and Co., Allahabad ; Mr. W. Jones, Bangalore ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Jubbulpore ; Mr. John C. Pyle, Futtyghur ; Mr. Greg, Mussoorie ; Mr. Collins, Gwalior ; Messrs. Noorbux and Co., Delhi ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Sangor ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Kamptee ; Messrs. Pestonjee and Co., Mhow ; Messrs. Greenway Brothers and Co., Cawnpore ; Messrs. McDonald and Co., Umballah ; Messrs. Darnell, Brothers, Nyneetal and Bareilly ; Mr. Ball, Simlah.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at	
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1d.	For doct Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1d.	For credit Bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at	
60 days' sight,.....Rs. 99¼	
30 days' sight,.....Rs. 99⅝	
at sight,.....Rs. 100⅛	
ON MADRAS—at	
30 days' sight..... 100⅛ @ 100½	
at sight..... 100⅝	
ON CHINA—at	
60 days' sight, 100 $—Rs 240 Nominal.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....Rs.	1000	each, 41 per cent. pm.	Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation...	„ 250	do.	Transfer book closed.
Commercial Bank.....	„ 500	„	34½ pr cent prem. sales.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	„	40 pr cent prem.
Bank of Madras.....	„ 1000	„	1,000 25 per cent pm.
Apollo P. Com.....	„ 12,500	„	12,000 20,000
Colaba P. Com.....	„		6,000 Sales.
Colaba L. Com.....	„ 10,000	„	9,075
Bombay S. N. Com....	„ 510	„ 400	58 pr ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	„ 54-8 9		paid in Bombay, or £5 in England, 26 Rs. pm. each share sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent transfer loan	Rs. 113	for numbers registered for transfer ₹ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	.. Rs. 103	per 100 Co.s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	.. Rs. 103½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	.. Rs. 103	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	.. Rs. 103	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10: 3-16ths Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 : 3-16ths per £nom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 234..... per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 225..... per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 215..... per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ @ 104⅞ pr 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 17 per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 16½ per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£2-15 at 2-17-6..... per ton.
To Liverpool	£2-17-6 at £3..... per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal..... per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 16 ..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 95 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards....	2	per cent.	per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	3	do	do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice.....	4	do	do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7 do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London,	at 6 months' sight.....		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
do	at 3 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do & Scotland..	at 1 day's	do	2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland	at 1 do	do	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....			1s. 11¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interes will be given..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under.... 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether available of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at	6 months' sight..	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee
Do	3 do do ..	2s.	0¾d. „
Do	2 do do ..	2s.	0¾d. „
Do	30 days' sight....	2s.	0¾d. „
Do	sight.....	2s.	0¾d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC AND THE TRACTARIANS.

In few things have the Tractarians more unmistakeably manifested their hostility to Evangelical truth, than in their constant opposition to the Jerusalem Bishopric, especially since the appointment of the present excellent Prelate, Dr. Gobat.

These Rev. Gentlemen cannot be ignorant that the present proceedings of Bishop Gobat have been fully sanctioned by the present Most Rev. Primate of our Church; that, since the death of Bishop Alexander, the circumstances of the Turkish Empire, as regards religious toleration, have been completely changed by a firman of the Sultan, which recognises all dissentients from the ancient Christian Churches as forming a separate and new Christian Protestant community, to which the same rights and privileges have been granted as to all other Christian sects. The decayed Oriental Churches have, moreover, so completely corrupted the fundamental doctrines of salvation, that they are not acknowledged by the sound members of our Protestant Church as forming a part of the true Church of Christ.

The following document, to which signatures are now being obtained, shows the lengths to which they are prepared to go in fraternizing with the corrupt Eastern Churches :—

PROTEST.

"To the Most Holy Lord *Anthimus*, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Œcumenical Patriarch :—and

"To the Most Holy Lord *Hierotheus*, Pope and Patriarch of Alexander, and Œcumenical Judge :—

"To the Most Holy Lord . . . . Patriarch of Antioch, and of All the East :—and

"To the Most Holy *Cyril*, Patriarch of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and of All Palestine :—and

"To the Most Holy Governing Synod of All the Russias :—and

"To the Holy Synod of the Kingdom of Greece !

"The undersigned Bishops, Priests, and Deacons of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland, greeting in the Lord ;

"The unity of the faith, most holy fathers in Christ, which binds together in one the different branches of the Holy Catholic Church, renders it also necessary that, as the apostle says, 'If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.' But the suffering, when brother gives occasion of scandal to brother, becomes much more grievous. And such is our case at the present time. For although some of you so ignore the Church which is in England, as not even to acknowledge her baptism, yet this does not prevent us from sympathizing in a brotherly manner with you, for the scandals that have been excited by us in the East. For we are by no means disposed, when injured, to retaliate by injury, but rather as Christians and Catholics to return good for evil.

"It is necessary, therefore, to give a brief summary of what has occurred, that, frankly confessing the offence, we may clearly show our own blamelessness, and render our defence more easy to be understood. For he verily is guilty of grievous sin who rends the seamless coat of Christ.

"In the year, then, of our Lord 1841, it seemed good to the Most Reverend Father in God, William, at that time by Divine permission Metropolitan of the holy Church of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, when he sent out a certain Bishop of Jerusalem, for the purpose of taking the oversight of the English residents in Palestine and Syria, to circumscribe the authority committed to that Bishop within certain limits, which he himself, in the commendatory letters addressed to your Holinesses, clearly defines. 'Lest any,' such are his words, 'should be ignorant wherefore we have thus sent this our brother, we make known to you by these presents, that we have enjoined him by no means to interfere in anything, with the authority that belongs to you, the bishops, and the others who hold the office of rulers of the Eastern Churches, but, on the contrary, to yield you due honour and service, and to show a readiness always and in every way anxiously to promote what may conduce to brotherly love and friendly intercourse and concord. We are persuaded that this our dear brother will *ex-animo* and conscientiously obey these our injunctions with faithfulness."

"The bishop who is at the present time entrusted with that authority, by name Samuel Gobat, entirely neglecting the commands of our late Metropolitan, and transgressing the injunctions which limit his authority, is harrassing the orthodox Eastern Church, as if it were corrupting the apostolic doctrines ; and to such a pitch has he arrived, that he receives proselytes from the Eastern Church and congregates them into a certain schismatical synagogue. Whence it has come to pass that the Anglican Church is brought into suspicion with your Holinesses, as if she were waging war against the ancient faith, and daring to bring in secretly other new dogmas.

"We therefore, whose names are undersigned, bishops, priests, and deacons of the Anglo-Catholic Church, make this declaration as follows :—We altogether protest against all such acts done or now doing by Samuel Gobat, as proceeding from himself alone, and receiving no sanction from our Church ; we would especially express our abhorrence of his proselytizing practices, as being repugnant to the compact (ratified A. D. 1841,) and as being direct infractions of the canons of the Church.

"We therefore pray your Holinesses not to impute these scandals to us and our Church. And we trust that this explanation may be received in a friendly spirit ; and that your prayers may ever ascend for the well being of the holy Churches of God and the union of all.

"We have set our hands to this in the month of August, A. D. 1853."—*Record, Sept.* 19.—*Madras Christian Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of the 4th inst., there appears an article bearing the signature of H. R., whom we have already condescended to collar in the columns of the *Times*, and to convict him of lying and deception through that medium. From the article in your's we learn, that he has made an attempt to obtrude himself further ; but as no article of the sort has been forthcoming, we must conclude that they sagaciously enough have rid themselves of him. We trust therefore that you will do us the justice of ferretting him out of his covert taken in your journal. This is the more our due, that in it he has attempted to daub himself over from the deep disgrace heaped upon him in positive terms, and founded upon his own published assertions.

In the article in your paper, instead of H. R. attempting to wipe off the stigma hanging on him, he commences a tornado of *retaliating abuse*, which, when tested by the Saviour's rule, "*from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh*," no man need to be deceived as to the spirit of the writer ; but when we add to this, the fact, that his weapons are again falsehood, as will appear in the sequel ; it must be apparent that in his wreathings to extricate himself, he has only cast the foul die the deeper. Eager as he is for a someting to "*fence*" with, he snatches at the "*heading*" of my letter in the "*Times*" i. e. "*Mormonism Defended*," and in his own peculiar way, as if well tutored in Billingsgate, enquires how I did not defend my creed. The answer is easily given, viz., the *heading*, as is nothing uncommon, was manufactured for us in the "*Times*" office. Is it possible that H. R. could have overlooked that, to him humiliating para. in said letter ; where it is emphatically stated, that "We deemed it time "enough for us to reply to accusations &c. when "it (the Book of Mormon) is attacked by *honest* "*references*." It seems, however, to suit his purpose to forget it, as he has not even attempted to grapple with the accusation, and coolly confesses in winding up his hotchpotch harangue, that he has no other defence to make. As to H. R's profusely egotistical assertions, that I should even have flattered him on the terms he applies to himself, and that I had said such and such to the soldiers at Colaba about *him*, is in the gross a *tissue of falsehood*—which may again be proved from his own words, viz., that I had said "all that was needed to complete him was the laying on of my hands on his head"—and that he (the soldier) said "I have come to be baptized, "(was I ready) Mr. F. had told me that you would accompany me."—These two extracts put together do not well agree. The one puts the words to my account, that H. R. *required no baptism*, and the other that he *was to get baptized* with the soldier ; but both of these statements are *untrue* ! as far as I am concerned ; hence H. R. in attempting to make out a case, only winds himself the tighter in the meshes of his own dilemma. As to Mr. D., in whom H. R. feigns to take so much interest, after the fashion that *every body's business is his business* ; feels quite satisfied, and does not by any means thank H. R. for his attention to his affairs ; and as for his child, *the truth is* that it was under *medical treatment* up to the last hour of its existence, so that we have again to repeat the conviction of falsehood against H. R.

We have thus, for the information of your readers, cleared ourselves of the far-fetched, retaliating and false insinuations of H. R., and have proved his folly in adding more falsehood to his former disgrace. We are justified, therefore, in laying the following conclusions before the public, first, that it was true that on professing to quote from the Book of Mormon for the purpose of comment, he garbled, and interpolated those passages, so as to give them a different meaning, to deceive. And, second, that in relating a circumstance reflecting upon Mr. West, he falsified,—seeing that though accused of both, he has not attempted to clear himself of any of those charges, and confesses that he has no other defence. Add to those the convictions made out against him in the present article ; and we ask how much credit can be placed in what he says or writes.

The resources of our friends, in opposing Mormonism has truly arrived at a low ebb—they certainly damage their cause much, and must have the indelible impression of the potency of our principles upon every candid mind, in that *they* are left out of the question, and for what reason, but that they are inviolable ? That our defence is on hand in every shape of honorable attack, is too well known to require recapitulation here ; but we by no means feel, like following through such a slough of obscenity as exists on the two articles above referred to ; feeling satisfied that no person having any desire for truth could expect it of us,

I am Sirs,
H. FINDLAY,

"ERRATA."

SIRS,—In my last letter to you, headed "confusion confounded," appears three or four regular blunders, which I beg the favour to have corrected in your next issue. How they have crept in, I shall not now enquire ; whether the fault was in my *scribbling* hand, or in your *bothered* printer, or a freak of the *types* which wished to make "confusion *worse* confounded." Be that as it may, the *bulls* are there, and if your pleasure discard them and insert what *ought* to have been there I shall have then the pleasure of pasting the correction to the post of the

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letter from which they have so wantonly strayed. I have not got the letter before me, but you will be able to trace the errors in order down the letter.

1st error.—Instead of afflicted with a bad *enemy*, read—a bad "*memory*."

2nd.—Instead of taking the veil of your *Bantee*, read—"of your *Banter*."

3rd.—Instead of a crowd of *colors* going to a fair, read—a crowd of "*clowns*."

4th.—Instead of Hyrum ready to swear rings mind him, read—to swear rings round him.

H. R.

NOTE.—This Mormon controversy has got into a personal squable between two individuals, one says yea, and another nay, we cannot then allow our pages to be longer the vehicle of such a controversy.—*Ed. B. G.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL,

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, per H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, will be closed on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely*.

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 16th November, 1853.

W. BLOWERS, Deputy Post Master General.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE are glad to report the arrival, by the Mail of the 10th instant, of the Revd. A. Davidson, of the Church Missionary Society, who, we understand, is to have charge of the Money School. Mr. Davidson, previous to his leaving England, spent some time in making himself acquainted with the most approved systems of Education. We hail, with gratitude to God, this much-needed accession to the small Missionary body of Western India. May the efforts now made for the enlightenment of the rising generation here, soon be crowned with a rich blessing from on high!

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE has then been at last accomplished by Captain McClure, of her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, but no traces found of Sir John Franklin, so that the melancholy reflection presses itself upon the public mind that he and all his brave companions have perished amid the polar seas. The difficulties of this passage render it utterly useless for any commercial purposes, and the Geographical problem is now solved by experience, and the eastern continent has been circumnavigated. It would seem from the accounts that Captain McClure was not content with what he had accomplished, but was still about further to battle with the polar ice, to see if any traces of Franklin's expedition could any where be found and its fate cleared up.

We often hear of the waste of life and money in sending the Gospel abroad. What expenditure of life and money has taken place in solving the problem of the N. W. passage, and yet the scientific world do not begrudge it. How much less ought the small pittance Christendom has expended out of her superfluity, to carry the Gospel to heathen nations, to be grudged.

THE Calcutta papers mention that the Governor General has recorded a minute on the propriety of throwing open Government educational institutions to all castes and creeds. The measure is recommended by him as required by the public feeling of the age, and as carrying out the principles of the Charter of the East India Company. The marvel is that Government, in its educational institutions, should have so long petted and pampered the vile prejudices of caste. But for Sir Erskine Perry's influence,—and probably that of the native members of the Board of Education, a point, however, on which we cannot speak positively,—the nuisance would have been swept away ere now, in Western India. Symptoms of a disposition to yield the point have been apparent in recent Reports of our Educational Board;—better late than never. We have repeatedly protested against the exclusion of the lower castes from Government institutions; and in their Petition to Parliament sent home nearly a year ago (which our readers will find in the Parliamentary Blue-books), the Missionaries of Western India gave utterance to a strong condemnation of the system. Ten years hence men will hardly credit history when it declares that the evil survived till 1854. Madras, be it remembered to its praise, has abolished it already.

While speaking of education, we may remark that a friend who has just arrived from England, and who had the best possible information on the point to which he testifies, mentions that in the Committee of the Church Missionary Society the expectation is firmly held that, under the new charter, Government will support all schools in which useful education is given, instead of limiting its aid to the few so-called Government institutions. When we say *all* schools, we mean all that reach a certain standard, which will be fixed in accordance with broad and fair principles.

These and similar measures will communicate an immense impulse to education; and moral changes in India may be expected to keep pace with economical and social ones. We are entering on a new era. Let the Church of Christ be up and doing. During the last fifty or sixty years Europe has advanced far more than she did in the preceding five or six hundred; and the next decade of years in this country may do more to emancipate enslaved mind than centuries—we might say millennaries—in the past.

SABBATH MEDITATION, No. 2.—"And on either side of the river was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits." Rev. xxii. 2. If anything may share with Christ the name of Wonderful, it is the Bible. Hither let man come and slake his thirst for the marvellous. First it shows us man in Paradise, at the dewy dawn of time and amid the roseate freshness of creation, walking in beauty, purity and love, admiring and admired, both contemplating and exhibiting the glory of God; while on high the morning stars sing together and the sons of God shout for joy. And the tree of life waves its branches over him, saying, Oh king, live for ever.

But man falls, and Paradise disappears from earth. Wrapping around him what he takes to be a monarch-robe of independence, but what is only the garment of lawlessness, burning its wearer like that of Nessus, and making his path to be the path of a curse, he goes forth to possess and destroy the earth; passes from one guilty generation to a guiltier; with an unwashed heart beholds the deluge retreating from his feet; builds him a Babylon, a Thebes and a Rome; ransacks the mines of Golconda and Peru; fights his Arbelas and his Thrasymenes, his Marathons and his Waterloos; buries his armies in the deserts of Arabia and in the snows of Russia; launches his leviathan steamers and rears his crystal palaces; rushes through the earth on railroads, and makes his voice heard at once in a thousand cities by electric agency and then, lifting up his eyes, discovers at a great distance, dim, yet glorious, the Paradise of God with its tree of life;—and now, knowing himself to be but a bankrupt, he throws away his own mock glory, gives back to God the things of God, and led by the Redeemer passes through a narrow portal and along a straight path, contrite yet rejoicing as he beholds Paradise returning from God out of heaven, having the glory of God and lightened by Him who is the Light of the redeemed.

He who is their Light is their Life. He came down from heaven to give life unto the world. He bought again for man the privilege of approaching the tree of life. At the sight of His pierced hands and side, the Cherubim let fall their 'flaming sword which turned every way,' and listened with joy as he cried aloud, 'he that cometh to me shall never hunger,' and with wonder as he exclaimed, "ye will not come unto me that ye might have life,' but with consolation as they heard him say at last, 'and I, if I be lifted up, shall draw all men unto me.' As we see Jesus banishing disease, decrepitude and death from the circle of his presence, and hear him saying (John vi. 57,) 'he that eateth me shall live by me,' it seems as though He were himself the tree of life. And He is so; all the life that is in us is due to fruits bestowed by Him. But this wondrous tree bears divers fruits, possessing each one its particular virtue, and we are yet strangers to the taste of some of these. We are saved by hope.

Death and Decay, the couriers of death, are loathsome enemies. God may make our enemies to serve us, in opposition to their own nature; but their nature remains. There are such compensations to the Christian, in the anticipated mansions which Christ is decorating, that he triumphs as he expires; but the word compensation implies a foregone loss. We cannot easily bear to see death practising beforehand, as it were, upon the mental endowments, the energies, the lovely form, the elastic step, the soul-expressing features of some fair soul that we have found it good to contemplate. We admire the divine skill that has produced such felicitous combinations; and scarcely have we begun to do so than death is seen breaking up the harmony,—impairing memory, weakening the reason, enfeebling hope, dimming the sight or planting disease. We rejoice in the far better life that is germinant in the new nature of the Christian; but we feel that all is not attained while decay is permitted to carry on such extensive spoliations. We desire the moment when the enemy, death, shall be overcome, shall be destroyed even, and when there shall be no more curse.

Life and death are antagonistic—Christ is our life, and He is engaged in conquering us from death. He conquers us from trespasses and sins; from unbelief; from the love of the world; from a tenacious clinging to earthly life; from the preference of father and mother, sister and brothers; and proceeds repelling death from the citadel. But will he stop there? No, his honor is involved; having condescended to become an antagonist, it is necessary that He should stop short of nothing but the most complete success. Death shall not have one hair of our head to boast of. We must be redeemed from corruption. Christ advances step by step that we may have leisure to see the formidableness of death, and the hatefulness of sin which reigns by death. But there is a predicted spot in the theatre of the future, where the tree of life shall bend all its branches downward, and put all its wondrous fruits within the reach of man; where death shall find himself utterly discomfited; when living saints shall be changed, shall be transfigured,

(1 Cor. xv. 51, and 2 Cor. iii. 18, Gr.) and possessing the image of God in righteousness and true holiness, shall possess it also in the harmony and perfection of all their powers and in the visible glory of their person. Then will it be better understood how much is meant by the word 'redemption;' and how manifold, and vast, and appalling the losses of those who would not come unto Jesus that they might have life.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.—The philanthropist, adopting the sentiment of the poet, considers "Nothing foreign to him that concerns man;" and the Christian is instructed to "love his neighbour as himself." The world is at present in a state of transition. India, the theme of wonderous tales, and object of intense desire in all ages of the world, has become a portion of the British Empire, has adopted the spirit of the Anglo-saxon race, and canvases the doings of its rulers, and speaks of representative government, as if Munoo had laid down no laws to maintain the authority of kings, the dignity of Brahmans, and the distinction of castes. China is in a ferment of revolution, and a new semi-Christian government is about to be established in the so-called Celestial Empire. Japan has given a civil message to the armed ambassador of the Trans-Atlantic Republic, and must, will she, nil she, come within the vortex of European civilization. The revolutions of past ages have generally, like the shock of an earthquake, been felt only in one particular region, those of our days, like a grand universal cataclasm are felt in every quarter of the globe. But after all it is the fate of Europe that to us is of most interest. The balance of power which has subsisted among the European republic of monarchs has been disturbed, and one state, that of Turkey, stands on the brink of a precipice. War has been declared by Turkey against Russia, to be prosecuted after 15 days' notice with all the energy the state can command from its subjects and its allies. Looking at this state of affairs, and endeavouring to predict the issue of such a conflict by mere political sagacity, we shall not be able to come to any very definite conclusions. If Turkey were left to herself, Russia and Austria now intimately linked together, would soon make her like Poland the subject of a new partition, and the Czar of Russia would usurp the two places of the Emperor, and the Patriarch of New Rome. France and England will probably be able to avert for a time such a catastrophe, and though we never thought that the quarrel would be settled without bloodshed, we have very grave doubts as to whether the hour for striking the last decisive blow, that Russia for centuries has been meditating, has arrived, though it may not be very long delayed.

In looking back upon the great Empires that have risen in the world, we find that they have all had a period of rise, of subsequent prosperity, and then of decay and annihilation. Without entering into particulars we may say in general, that all have risen through the piety, virtue and patriotism of their citizens, and been destroyed by infidelity and luxury. The two great European empires to the south of Europe that arose on the ruins of that of ancient Rome, are now in their state of decay, and the wars of 1848 have revealed the weakness of the German Empire, as previous wars had done that of Turkey. According to all the past experience of history the way is preparing for superstitious, semi-barbarian, and comparatively virtuous Russia to subjugate all the fairest provinces of Continental Europe, enervated by vice, luxury and infidelity. For the last century some of the leading statesmen, and greatest thinkers, have not been slow to give expression to such an opinion. The feeling too among one-half of the subjects of the Austrian and Turkish Empires is inimical to the present despotisms, and with a divided population any great pressure from without would soon break down both of these effete monarchies. As far then as the politician and historian can speak of futurity, nothing good can be augured for those two empires.

But in such an important crisis of the world's history, and one so intimately connected with the spread of true religion throughout the world, the Christian claims also to be heard. He points to prophecies that have been remarkably fulfilled in times that are past, and he anticipates that other prophecies which speak of events yet to come will be as remarkably fulfilled in their due season. Rather a startling pamphlet on this subject, lately appeared in London, which has been reprinted in the *Telegraph and Courier* in its issues of the 1st to the 4th instant. The conclusions at which the author, from his scheme of interpretation, arrives, are the following:—

1st. The seizure of Constantinople and overthrow of Turkey by the emperor of Russia.

2nd. War between France and Austria;—overthrow of the latter, and consequent destruction of the Papacy.

3rd. The conquest of all the other Continental powers by Russia.

4th. The seizure of Palestine, (which is then colonized by Jews) of Egypt, and Abyssinia by Great Britain.

5th. Successful attempt of Russia to deprive her of these possessions.

6th. Attempt of Britain, aided by America, to rescue Palestine,—which is rendered unnecessary by the raining of fire from heaven, and miraculous interposition of God to destroy the hosts of Russia.

7th. Subsequent reign of happiness and peace throughout the world,—the Jews now converted being first in dignity, and the Anglo-saxons first in efforts to diffuse civilization and true religion through the earth.

Though few perhaps will be willing to subscribe to every particular in our author's scheme, it will be seen that it is not very different from what present appearances would lead us to anticipate. The powers that uphold superstition and despotism will not die without a struggle—that struggle will be fierce,—through comparatively speaking but short; companions in wickedness readily quarrel among themselves, and in the end truth will surely triumph.

Into the details of this scheme we need not enter, nor criticize our author's interpretation of the times. Many of his principles are those rendered familiar to the students of prophecy by Edward Irving, though the details differ.

It is sufficient for the Christian to be prepared for a struggle among the nations, for whatever changes Divine Providence deems advantageous to the world at large, without allowing his mind to be warped by national partialities. The most questionable part of the scheme we have been remarking upon is that which makes our own country play such an honorable and important part. In all the great affairs of the universe it is a part of the dispensation of God that no flesh should glory in his presence. In the great struggle mentioned, Ezekiel xxxviii and xxxix, which ends in the putting down of Atheism, superstition, and despotism, fully and for ever, the nations of the earth are plainly represented as ranged on two different sides. The leader of the one party is called "Gog, prince of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal," and under his banners fight "Persia, Ethiopia and Lybia, Gomer and all his hands, the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands." It is plain to the student of ancient Geography that we have here described a combination of the principal nations of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, under one head, while on the other side are "Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarshish," no doubt embracing the chief commercial powers, that exist in the times to which the prophecy has reference. As no such struggle has taken place since the times of the prophet, and as he himself tells us it belongs "to the latter days," the Christian should wait for its accomplishment, and mark the steps by which the high purposes of Providence are manifested.

ITEMS OF WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.—A French savant has discovered a method of accelerating the growth of plants at pleasure, by creating an azotised atmosphere around them.

—— There are eighty-five Anti-slavery papers published in America, in sixteen different states; three of them in slave states; and a number of other papers, religious and secular, which take decided ground on the same side.

—— A most important reform is about (it is said) to be effected in the Ottoman Empire: Christian evidence is to be declared admissible in courts of law, even against a Mussulman.

—— September 9, the remaining portion of Table rock, at Niagara Falls, fell in with a tremendous crush.

—— Among the machines exhibited at the New York Crystal Palace is one that is thus spoken of:—"The visitors seem much interested in a patent washing apparatus, one of the substantial emancipators of woman from the most wearing form of labor. The inventor is Mr. J. T. King of Baltimore, and by it two persons can do the work of forty, in the most satisfactory manner. The machine consists of a revolving cylinder, of copper, which is half filled with water and sufficient soap and alkali added to make a good suds; a fire is then built in the furnace underneath, and as soon as steam escapes from the pipe, the clothing is put in the cylinder, and it being revolved, the clothing is alternately in steam and suds; the steam being impregnated with alkaline properties expands the pores of the fabric and loosens the dirt while the suds remove it. There is also a drying apparatus by the same inventor, by which clothes are wrung and dried in a few minutes. In the whole operation of washing, rinsing, wringing and drying, there is no pressure, rubbing or friction upon the clothes, so that the wear upon them is very slight compared with the old process."

—— 4,912 emigrants left Liverpool for the United States in one week of September last.

—— A steam line between London and Morocco has been established.

—— A person writes from St. Francisco thus: "The Mountain Lake Water Company will bring a flood of water into our midst, from a lake about 4 miles distant and 100 feet above our level. The supply is said to be unlimited. Along the line of route numerous workmen are engaged sinking shafts and tunnelling; and the work, it is said, will be completed in January next." Here is a fact for those who have been urging for years the necessity of an aqueduct from Salsette to Bombay.

—— Three sisters of Kossuth are in New York. One of them keeps a boarding-house, and the others have a lace and silk store.

—— The bridging of the St. Lawrence at Montreal, for the Grand Trunk Railroad, is to cost 7,000,000 dollars.

—— Mr. Adams has discovered an error in LaPlace's calculations of the moon's secular motion; and it will consequently become necessary to recalculate all the ancient eclipses. These, it is well known, have some bearing on Chronology.

—— The Railroad between Genoa and

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Turin is to be open throughout in November.

—— A line of steamers has been commenced between Lisbon and Rio Janeiro.

—— An English company propose to construct a submarine Telegraph between the Ionian islands and the Austrian territory. When the communication is thus established between Corfu and London, Asiatic news will be transmitted some days sooner than at present.

—— In a New York paper we see advertised, "An Instantaneous Letter-writer." It is thus described :—

"*A time-saving, money-saving, labor-saving* machine—exactly adapted to this *steam and lightning* "*go-a-head*" age of the world, and in fact growing out of it. The traveller who uses it will no longer be under the necessity of suspending his journey to write to his friends of his condition and welfare, or compel them to wait for intelligence till he has reached a convenient stopping place. What would otherwise cost him considerable trouble, and oftentimes delay, he can perform on the cars as well as anywhere. The plan of the book is simple and unique. It consists in a methodical classification and arrangement of more than 8,000 distinct ideas relating to common every-day matters, consecutively numbered so as to be instantly found. Any one of these thoughts is in a moment communicated by telegraph, by merely sending its numbers. The traveller on his way can select easily from the book phrases appropriate to his circumstances, or expressing his wishes, and write their numbers on a card and send it by mail. This card, which is equivalent to a letter—long or short, as the writer prefers—is read by means of a duplicate of the book in the hands of his friends, with nearly as much facility as a letter written in the ordinary way."

—— Two accidents, involving loss of life, one occurring on an Irish railway, the other being the wreck of an emigrant ship on the Hebrides, are noticed in the latest home papers received. By the first, 13 lives were sacrificed, and by the last 348. But it is the first that has made altogether the deepest impression upon the editorial, and we suppose upon the public, mind. Why railroad casualties give the mind a so much greater shock, than disasters at sea, we know not. Perhaps it is the suddenness that attends them; the immediate and dreadful translation from a state of felt security to the other world, from cheerfulness and hilarity and the society of friends into the presence of the Judge of all. Perhaps it is because we feel that they might have been avoided, if greater circumspection had been exercised; that they were not necessary. Perhaps also the pride of man suffers a rebuke; he glories much in his inventions, and exults greatly in that which he chooses to call his Mission in this 19th century; and cannot bear that his enginery should have any flaw in it. And who knows but that the dissatisfaction engendered by these accidents may educate the inhabitants of railway-traversed countries to the exercise of a vigilance and carefulness not possessed by their ancestors? We observe that in one week in September last 110,885 passengers travelled on the Caledonian Railway; 105,195 on the Eastern Counties; 158,949 on the London and Blackwall; 169,718 on the South Eastern; or about 545,000 on these four railways. The receipts of the London and North Western, in the same week, were £55,330, or close upon a lakh of Rupees every week-day. There were June 30, 1852, in the United Kingdom 7,076 miles of completed Railway; Dec. 31, 1852, 7,336 miles,—an increase of 260.

—— A writer in the *Times* speaks with merited reprehension of a custom, in Wombwell's Menagerie, of introducing a child, 5 years of age, into a den in which are two lions. The little thing has been taught to sit and ride upon them, to open their mouths, to make them jump through hoops &c. It is accompanied by a man carrying merely a small switch.

—— Mr. Robert Owen, of whose transit from infidelity to superstition we lately spoke, has started a Quarterly called the *Rational Review*, and published a Manifesto to all Governments and peoples, of which the following is an extract :—

"A great moral revolution is about to be effected for the human race, and by an apparent miracle.

Strange and incredible as it will at first appear,—communications, most important and gratifying, have been made to great numbers in America, and to many in this country, through manifestations, by invisible but audible powers, purporting to be from departed spirits; and to me especially from President Jefferson,—Benjamin Franklin,—His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent,—Grace Fletcher, my first and most enlightened disciple,—and many members of my own family, Welch and Scotch.

No one who knows me will attribute superstition to me, or want of moral courage to investigate truth, and to follow it wherever it may lead.

I have honestly and fearlessly applied my best faculties to examine the religions, laws, governments, institutions, and classifications, of all nations and peoples, and I have found them all to be based on a fundamental principle of error, which pervades the whole, and which, in consequence, produces, in each of these divisions of society, evil instead of good.

I have applied all my powers of mind as honestly and fearlessly to investigate these new manifestations, said to be made by departed spirits, from another advanced state of our existence.

Until the commencement of this investigation, a few weeks since, I believed that all things are eternal, but that there is a constant change in combinations and their results, and that there was no personal or conscious existence after death.

By investigating the history of these manifestations in America, and subsequently, as will be narrated, through the proceedings of an American medium, by whose peculiar organisation manifestations are obtained, I have been compelled, contrary to my previous strong convictions, to believe in a future conscious state of life, existing in a refined material, or what is called a spiritual state. And that, from the natural progress of creation, these departed spirits have attained the power to communicate, by various means, their feelings and knowledge to us living upon the earth."

REVIEW.

On the Lawfulness of taking Animal Life for the purposes of Food. (A Gujarati Tract.) *Published by the Gujarati Tract and Book Society.*

THIS is a good tract on a difficult but very important subject. The front of the offence which Christianity presents to the people of Gujarat, and especially to the Jains, is its supposed permission to kill animals. An answer to their objections has been long desired. It is at length furnished in the present form. The author first of all applies the *argumentum ad hominem*, to the Jains thus :—1. You condemn taking animal life on any consideration, yet you freely use and trade in *pearls*, (which he goes on to shew can only be procured by the destruction of the *oysters*) 2. You likewise luxuriate in the use of *silk* for yourselves and wives, and make it a staple article of your trade; yet that silk is only procurable by the systematic destruction of the *silkworm*. 3. You use violent medicines for the destruction of *worms* in your children's stomachs.

On these several grounds he shews that they have no right to lift their heads above the rest of the community, and wash their hands as in innocence. At the same time he meets the objection frequently urged that they only *mediately* procure the destruction of animal life, and shews them to be guilty as accessaries in the reputed crime of destroying life.

Our author then proceeds to discuss the question on its own intrinsic grounds. Having defined sin to be the transgression of God's commands, he shews that the mere taking of animal life is not sin, for such is the constitution of the world, that it is rendered impossible for man to exist, without wittingly or unwittingly, occasioning the death of living creatures. 1. He cannot *walk* without treading on them. 2. He cannot *drink* without destroying them. 3. We cannot use a light at night without occasioning their being burnt. 4. We cannot obtain grain for food without destroying the worms of the earth by the ploughshare. As it is therefore a condition of human *existence* to destroy animal life in some form or other,—it is not sin for God would not impose on man a condition of existence which involved sin. Hence also the inference is drawn that animal life is not so precious before God as the Jains assume it is. Had it been thus precious, man would not have been placed under such a necessity of destroying it. Our author proceeds to enforce his argument, from the final design evinced by the construction of human teeth—formed both for vegetable and animal food, and in the latter particular analogous to those of carnivorous animals. He finally brings his authority from the fountain head of all authority—the Scriptures of God. The tract shows, however, that the Scriptures do not *enjoin* the use of animal food on believers.

It concludes with presenting correct views as to the nature of true mercy, which the Jains say is the essence of all religion—and shews them in that respect to be weighed in the balances, and found wanting.—The tract may be ordered from Mr. Zorn, Tract Depository. Its price is half an anna.

CHINA.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—From the northern provinces we are now some time without definite information.

From Shanghae news has been brought up to the 5th instant.* at which date some fighting was going on between the Imperialists and the parties in possession of the town. Such particulars as we have been able to obtain, will be found in other columns.

From Fuh-chow-foo advices are to the effect that the country people all round showed increasing symptoms of disaffection, and that trouble might be looked for at an early date. Fuh-chow-foo, however, is peculiarly situated; possessing a garrison of from fifteen to twenty thousand Tartar soldiers; and with their families, and pensioners of the government, the whole number of Manchous in the place cannot be less than seventy thousand. Effeminate as the soldiery are reported to be, there is no doubt but that, as hitherto, any small local outbreak could easily be put down. Fuh-chow-foo indeed is likely to be the last place south of Nanking to fall away from the Tartar Dynasty; and it is not improbable that if Hienfung is driven from Peking, Fuh-chow-foo will become the seat of the Imperial government; the Viceroy of the Province being Uncle of the present, and brother of the late, Emperor.

We have but little knowledge of the under current which has been brought to effect a somewhat remarkable change in the trade of this port of Fuh-chow-foo; but certain it is, that not less than a dozen ships are likely to load Tea this season, where one good sized vessel never got a cargo before. A good deal of the credit due to the parties who have brought about this change is, no doubt, to be accorded to the respective Consuls af England and America. The difficulty which Sir Henry Pottinger experienced in getting the Imperial Commissioners to consent to the cession of Fuh-chow-foo as a port of trade, will still be fresh in the remembrance of those who were in China when the treaty was negotiated. The teas now shipped from Fuh-chow-foo are said to be of inferior classes; although the district is supposed to produce leaf of the finest quality.

At Amoy fighting between the Imperialists and the rebels was still going on when

* The Hamburgh Barque *Esmeralda* anchored outside yesterday; but we have no intelligence of her.

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H. M. Sloop *Rapid* left on the 23rd instand. Being much distressed for powder urgent requests had been made to Captain Fishbourne, by the Admiral of the Imperialist fleet, to charter H. M. S. S. *Hermse* for the purpose of procuring money and ammunition.

Canton is quiet—ominously quiet. The local traders appear to labour under the dread of some hidden danger; the streets, which in general are so crowded with passengers, seem half denuded. Indeed it is now quiet easy to walk from the factories to the eastern side of the city without being jostled. It is generally supposed that nothing will be done at Canton till news arrives of the fall of Peking. Shanghae and Amoy precedent, however, gives no ground for such anticipation; and now that we know that there are two distinct parties in the field, the chances are that the Triads, the supporters of the Ming succession, will hasten movements which might otherwise have been delayed, simply on account of a natural desire to be first in holding one of the most important posts in the south. It is difficult to say in what way the capture of Canton is likely to be effected; but the probabilities are that having secured the East river and the Bogue Forts, possession will be taken of the Honan Temple, and the small fort opposite the factories. The Temple and adjacent walled grounds would form an encampment amply sufficient for the accommodation of at least ten thousand men; and not much respect may be expected for an establishment, with the foundation of which the Manchou dynasty incorporated a memorial of the subjugation of the south.

H. M. Sloop *Lily* is now moored off the entrance of Old China Street (as suggested in our issue of the 27th ult.) and her excellently disciplined crew are daily exercised in the factory gardens in working an howitzer, fire engines, &c., in readiness for any thing that may occur.

An attempt was made last week to blow up the British Vice Consular Chop at Wampoa; a barrel of powder being found in one of the ports with a light in it. A few minutes more would have sealed the fate of Vice Consul Bird, to whom an act of kindness would be accorded, if he was at once allowed to leave his post and "bury himself in oblivion."—*Overland Friend of China, Oct. 27.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—NOVEMBER 11.

—— With reference to the opposition shown by a portion of the English clergy to evangelistic efforts among the decayed Eastern churches, the *Record* says:—"Amidst the darkness of prevailing ignorance and superstition, there is a little stir amongst the dry bones, in the land where our Saviour lived and died; and souls long sunk in spiritual darkness feel a new breath of life passing over them, and, like the Bereans, search eagerly the word of God, to learn the true way to heaven. After a delay, which is the only real guilt of our Church, a friendly hand is held out to these inquirers and converts, and those who have made up their minds to take the Bible and the Gospel instead of lifeless superstitions, for their religion, are recognized by those who have long felt and enjoyed the blessing, as brethren in one faith, Protestant and Evangelical Christians. At once the Romanizers are in arms. Like giant Pope in Bunyan's allegory, though they cannot reach these inquirers, or stay the Berean spirit from spreading among them, they can at least, from the Trophonian cave of their fancied orthodoxy, make wry faces at these Protestants of the East, and repeat his cry—You will never be good for anything till you are burnt. But in spite of all their impotent denunciations, we doubt not that the work of God in the East will prosper, and the modern Bereans of Nazareth and Nablous pass on safe in their pilgrimage to the celestial city."

—— The British and Foreign Bible Society have adopted the following resolution:—"The attention of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society having been again directed to the unprecedented movement in China, and to the hopeful prospect thereby presented, for the wider introduction of the Sacred Scriptures into that extensive and densely populous empire,—It was Resolved—'That the Committee, relying upon the sympathy of the British public in this desirable object, are prepared to take upon themselves all the measures necessary for printing, with the least practicable delay, one million copies of the Chinese New Testament."

—— Mr Prochnow, Missionary at Koteghur in the Himmalya Mountains, has been making a tour lately in Tartary.

—— It is now stated that Lord Elphinstone will not arrive in Bombay until the beginning of the next year.

—— It is rumoured, says a contemporary, that five Steam Sloops of war are immediately to be laid down in Bombay for the Indian Navy.

—— A Malabar correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, says:—"Nothing has yet been heard of the result of the watch, that has been kept at the several ports on this coast, to apprehend a noble Tangul or Moplah high priest, (whose name the authorities have somehow or other found out to be Syud Fuzil) who is supposed to be the fomenter of the recent outbreaks. Orders were sent to the authorities at the several stations in Canara also, to be on the look out for this worthy personage, who it is suspected is coming down to the coast from Aden. He has evidently slipped out of the way, and there is a strong rumour amongst the Moplahs, that he has gone to the Maldive and Laccadive Islands, with the intention of stirring up the Islanders (who you know are all Moplahs,) to resist any attempts that may be made by the "infidels to take possession of the islands, which it is reported the "Khaffir" Government is about to do."

—— The two extracts subjoined are from the London correspondent of the same:—"A *Kirchentag*, or great Ecclesiastical congress, has just been held in Berlin, the object being to ascertain how far the various Reformed churches of Germany could agree to the adoption of a common confession of Faith. Upwards of 200 ministers attended; after a lengthened discussion, a proposition to adopt the confession of Augsburg—drawn up by Melancthon, principally under the guidance of Luther, presented by the States and Princes at the Diet, in that city in 1830, and afterwards signed by Calvin—was carried enthusiastically against only 5 or 6 dissenting votes. The congress then voted unanimously, —'That the church ought neither to have the will nor the power to coerce or oppress separatists and sectarians,' thus affirming the principle of evangelical toleration."—"Yesterday's *Times* contains a letter from an 'Old Bombay Man,' on the subject of the new steam frigates building for the East India Company—the Assaye and the Plassy, and in reference to the present system of steam communication between Suez and Bombay. The writer dwells forcibly on the inconvenience to which the public are, and will be, for the next eight months put by the miserably performed mail service of the *H. E. I. C.* He predicts that when the railway communications between Ostend and Trieste and between Alexandria and Cairo are completed, and the mail service given to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay will be brought within 21 day's journey of London. A few years' since such a statement as this would have been received with derision: now, so rapid is the march of improvement, almost anything with a shade of possibility attached to it, is looked upon as quite capable of realization. For instance, Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, one of the most experienced engineers in the United States, has a steamer on the stocks at New York, which he guarantees shall make the voyage between New York and Liverpool in 6 days." By theway did not the *Bombay Times*, as long ago as June last, inform us that it was about making arrangements to have the latest European news brought by telegraph to Marseilles before the sailing of the Malta Steamer, despatched to them by each Overland, beginning with the month then succeeding? It seems to us that there is room for considerable enterprise on the part of the daily press of India. A correspondent of the right sort at Alexandria, dealing in facts rather than speculations, possessing himself of the latest intelligence from the Levant, Italy, Greece and other parts of the Continent, would be found useful. We saw it mentioned lately that a fast steamer was to be employed at Cork in conveying to the America-bound steamers as they passed the Irish coast, the latest intelligence received by Electric telegraph from England and the Continent. Are the East India Company exerting themselves to accelerate the construction of the telegraph that is to connect Egypt with Europe via Tunis and Sardinia?

—— A Missionary mentions (in the *Madras Christian Missionary Record*) the following argument as having led a Brahmin to renounce the doctrine of transmigration:—"If he took a handful of various seeds, mingled them together, and sowed them in the ground, each seed would preserve its identity and produce its own kind—there would be no intermixture. A seed of paddy, though thrown amongst a hundred different other kinds of seeds, must produce paddy, a seed of grain must produce grain and so on. No change which the seed underwent in the ground could produce a change in its species, so no change which the soul may undergo by death can produce a change as to its humanity."

—— At a Missionary meeting in Calcutta, one of the speakers (Capt. Dobbs) said:—"About 15 years ago, a Karen convert, whose father had been a chief of some importance, was going out of Rangoon, accompanied by seven or eight followers, carrying a basket of Christian books, covered over with sugar; they passed all the guards without exciting suspicion, except one old soldier, who, as Mr. Kincaid, the missionary, often said, could see more with his one eye (he was blind of the other) than all the other Burmese soldiers in Rangoon put together. This Cyclops at once observed something suspicious in the appearance of the basket, and on searching, found the prohibited books. These poor men, who feared God rather than man, were brought before the Governor and sentenced to be slaves for life to the great Dagon Pagoda. The Missionaries sought the intervention of the British Resident without success, but Mr. Edwards, the Burmese interpreter, (now Collector of Customs at Rangoon,) who was providentially in favour with the Governor, obtained, as a special personal favour, the release of the young Chief and his followers. This individual,—such are the ways of Providence,—has been of essential service to us throughout the war, and eventually commanded the large band of Karens, who, under the orders of Capt. Fytche, rendered such important services in clearing the Bassein district of Burmese soldiers and dacoits; and it is no less remarkable, that the man who befriended him should hold, under the British Government, an important situation in Rangoon. There are two features in the Karen habits which I would refer to, the all but universal temperance of the men and the chastity of the women: a departure from the path of female virtue is almost unkown. I could hardly believe such a bright exception to the universal immorality of all other classes in India and Burmah could exist, till I was repeatedly assured of the fact by well-informed persons, and I would here remark that converts abstain entirely from every thing intoxicating on their entering the Christian Church by baptism. I have been informed by several officers who resided seven months at Bassein, where the Christians are most numerous, that though they often offered brandy to Karen Christians, it had never been accepted; the reply invariably was, that Christians never drank."

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 12.

—— A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* writes from Rangoon as follows:—"The wisdom of the Dalhousie policy will yet be acknowledged. The old Palace at Ummerapoora is being put into thorough repair, and the Court are going to move down nearer to us. They have raised the blockade above Meeaday, and grain and produce of every kind is pouring down the river, and the disappearence of the dacoits is giving confidence to the traders and impulse to trade. Only a few days ago a European gentleman came down all the way from Prome on the top of his own rafts of teak without suffering the least molestation."

—— Bhawoo Dajee, in his speech delivered before the Bombay Asssociation, says:—"The British Government professes to educate the Natives to an equality with Europeans, an object worthy of the age and of Britain; but if Englishmen after educating the natives to be their equals, continue to treat them as their inferiors; if they deny the stimulus to honorable ambition, and shew the natives, that there is a barrier over which superior merit and ambition can never hope to pass, and that these are considered traits which a native cannot hope to exhibit, are they not in effect undoing all that they have done, in teaching the native all that he has been taught, and pursuing a suicidal policy, which will inevitably array all the talent, honor, and intelligence of the country ultimately in irreconciliable hostility to the ruling power,—will not the British nation be breaking its pledged faith? The time has come when these things should be considered."

—— The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says:—"The Pasha is at present at the castle of Akaleah, which he is expected to leave about the termination of this month. The Nile having risen to an extraordinary height this season, almost as high as the year of the great flood, I think about 1846 or'47—will of course cause a late season; in consequence His Highness has very prudently forbid the exportation of wheat and indeed all human food of a farinaceous or leguminous nature, lest his people should run short, or that prices

might advance, as in Europe ; yet not wishing to disappoint those merchants who were not quite prepared for the prohibition, permission has been given for the exportation of 400,000 Ardeps of wheat. I have not heard to what extent other articles of produce have been allowed to be shipped." He says further that France has transports at Toulon ready to convey troops to the Bosphorus.

—— The *Malta Times* of October 14 publishes the Sultan's declaration of war, issued on the 4th of O. N. The following is an extract :—". From the preceding, the state of war between the two governments being declared, a letter was addressed, according to custom, to the Commander in chief of the Russian troops, for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia ; At the same time an order was sent to Omer Pasha, to commence hostilities in the event of the evacuation of the Provinces not being carried into execution, within the delay of 15 days from the receipt of the letter at its destination ; necessary instructions of the same effect were forwarded to other functionaries."

—— The *Englishman* hears from Burmah as follows —: Those who are conversant with the history of newly conquered or assumed countries in India consider that more than ordinary progress has been made in reducing Pegu to order and quiet, and while it is admitted that one district is still in a disordered state, the extent of that disorder has been greatly exaggerated by the *Friend's* correspondents. While many villages have been plundered and some destroyed, many still exist to disprove the assertion that all have been destroyed, while the account of the number of dacoits and war boats is fabulous ; experienced observers always with perfect confidence reduce reported thousands to hundreds, and hundreds to tens. We fully expect to see the Henzada district cleared within the next six months.

MONDAY,—NOVEMBER 14.

—— The *Bangalore Herald* informs us that the Wesleyan Missions there are being strengthened by the arrival of additional Missionaries.

—— The subjoined is from the same :—In our last issue we gave the general order of the Governor General of India, sanctioning the raising of a new regiment of European Infantry for each of the Presidencies. We are certainly somewhat surprised that Bengal should get no larger addition to its establishment than one of the minor Presidencies. The Supreme Government must rest under the belief that in case of future wars, the European troops from Madras or Bombay would likely be brought to the scene of action with less trouble and loss of time than those from Bengal. This probably accounts for what appears to one or two of our Bengal friends as an unfair distribution of the favours from Leadenhall Street. Should the presence of an Indian army in Egypt be rendered necessary by convulsions in Europe, that force would have to be despatched from Bombay and Madras, and to send brigades of Native Infantry without the aid of a strong force of Europeans, to contend against the troops of some continental state, would be downright insanity."

—— The following is from the *Poona Observer* : —" An unexpected treat was in store for us, the other evening, on taking a ' constitutional' in the direction of the Sappers' Lines :—the appearance of a remarkably small steamer, paddling with incredible swiftness across a by no means picturesque piece of water in that vicinity. It seemed almost an illusion, the sight of such a fairy bark, in this elevated region ; but it was reality. We had an opportunity of examining it, after the return trip, and a more beautiful little piece of mechanism it never has been our lot to witness. It was modelled after a vessel lately built in England for the Pacha of Egypt ; and is made of iron throughout, with boiler, cylinder, piston, cranks, paddles, steering apparatus, and indeed, every thing complete. Some idea of the tiny size of the little vessel may be gathered from the fact, that the length of keel is but 2 feet ; breadth of beam 4½ inches ; depth of the hold to keel 4 inches. The '*London*' is the name under which the little craft sails, and she was built by Gunner John Patterson, late of the 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery,—a Scotchman, of course."

—— An English paper says :—The following instance of extraordinary despatch has just occurred. The King of Holland opened the session of the States-General at the Hague at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and the delivery of the royal speech was concluded at 25 minutes past 1 o'clock. The International Telegraph Company commenced its transmission direct from the Hague to the Electric Telegraph Company's stations in Lothbury at 1·45, and by half-past 3 o'clock the despatch was printed and published in London. Taking into consideration the circumstances that the speech was of considerable length (occupying about 35 lines in print), and that it had to undergo translation at the Hague, the facts are worthy of record in the annals of extraordinary expresses, and show the immense facilities now opened to the press and the public by the extension of submarine telegraph."

—— The death of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. Commissioner at Delhi, is announced. He has served more than 40 years in India, without going, home.

—— From Belgaum a correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* writes :—" It may be all very fine fun for the Commander-in-Chief to have his Clobham at Poona, but it does not appear to have occurred to you, or to any of your brethren, that there is at this moment a famine in the land. That in all parts of the Presidency the rains have failed, and that before next monsoon, many hundreds of living beings and animals must perish from hunger. To-day the Banyans in this bazaar have raised the price of jowari, the grain most in use amongst Natives, to one rupee of four *philees*, nearly famine price."

—— A Mr. Diechmann, an Italian, and the manager of a circus, shot himself at Madras on the 3rd inst.

—— On Saturday last a Sepoy of the 12th Regiment N. I. murdered his wife and killed himself.

—— The *Indian Standard* mentions the suicide of Lieut. Grubbe, H. M's. 53d., through insanity.

—— The *Hurkaru* is " glad to learn that the arrangements for a regular steam communication with Rangoon have at last been completed. A steamer is to leave Calcutta every 5th and 20th of the month, touching *en route* at Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, the return being so regular as to admit of letters being received in time for despatch to England by the P. and O. bi-monthly Steamers. This arrangement will be hailed with pleasure by all parties."

—— The arrival of Dr. O. Shaughnessy in Calcutta, is mentioned.

—— The *Agra Messenger* says :—" When noticing, a fortnight ago, that the posts for the telegraph line betwixt Agra and Bombay were being erected along the Gwalior road, we anticipated that we should soon have to record similar evidence of the great work being in progress on the Calcutta side of the station. We might have mentioned last week, as we do now, that the preparatory operations have extended in that direction also, as is witnessed by rows of stout wooden posts, extending from the left bank of the Jumna, at the end of the pontoon bridge, up the two roads leading *via* Mynpoorie to Calcutta and *via* Allygurh to Delhi. We learn, also, that the wire is now being distributed along this part of the line. We fear, however, that the work will not be completed quite so soon as we were led to hope it would. The fixing of the wire was to be commenced upon at several points simultaneously on the 15th of the past month, and yet we have not heard of anything being done in that way anywhere. The cause of the delay is, we presume, the non-arrival of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, the directing spirit of the undertaking, who it appears has been delayed on the continent of Europe, examining the construction of the telegraph lines there."

TUESDAY,—NOVEMBER 15.

—— The *Benares Recorder* mentions the arrival of Mr. Colvin, Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, at Benares, and adds :—" We have no doubt that the Lieutenant Governor must have been struck with the appearance of the improvements at Raj ghat, as ushering him into a very different region from backward Bengal. His Honor crossed the Ganges in a paddle boat of the *Rajah of Benares* ; and the state carriage of *Rao Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor*, escorted by a detachment of irregular horse from Sultanpore, conveyed Mr. Colvin to Secrole.

—— In reporting a deposition the *Telegraph & Courier* omitted a line ; but as there was no violation of grammar in the words as they stood, we never surmised the typographical error, and quoted the passage. We were deceived, and it was natural we should be ; ninety-nine readers in a hundred were so no doubt, and the hundredth was enabled by some special information to perceive the error. Nevertheless had the *Bombay Times* seen fit to taunt us for want of perspicacity, we should not have replied. But it has seen fit in the exercise of something that seems to be not courtesy, nor candor, nor liberality, to call our procedure claptrap ; in other words to insist that we were aware of the error when we made the quotation ; and were deliberately guilty of equivocation and deception. As we do not look upon these sins as light, we would not impute them lightly ; and regret that the *Times* can do so.

—— The *Englishman* says —: " We understand that the Governor-General has recorded a minute and submitted it to the Council of Education on the propriety of throwing open all Government educational institutions, with some minor restrictions to all castes and creeds. The minute very strongly expresses the Governor-General's opinion of the duty of Government to be perfectly neutral on that subject not only as regards the enlightened public feeling of the age, but also as being in accordance with the Charter of the East India Company. Can this minute owe its origin to the efforts made by our Hindoo fellow-townsmen, to exclude all heterodoxy from those colleges and schools which their sons frequent ? As they have been making some representations on the subject, it would not surprise us if the experiment were first to be tried in the Hindoo College."

WEDNESDAY,—NOVEMBER 16.

—— The Barque British Queen was discovered to be on fire at the middle ground, early yesterday morning. She was about starting on her voyage home. Assistance was promptly rendered by the Officer Commanding the Feroze, and other parties belonging to the Indian Navy, and the fire was suppressed without injury to the ship, or material damage to the cargo. The entire crew have been placed in custody. The fire originated with live cinders thrown, it is said, with manifest design, upon a bale of cotton.

—— Mr. Muis, the defendant in a case of criminal conversation at Calcutta, has been condemned to pay Rs. 7,000.

—— Lord Falkland, it is said, will not leave the hills until the beginning of next month.

—— The P. & O. Co's fleet in the East has been increased by the arrival of the screw Steamer Bengal at Madras.

THURSDAY,—NOVEMBER 17.

—— The Corvette Falkland, to carry twelve guns, was launched yesterday morning. Her burthen is 494 tons.

—— The death of Mr. Beer, of the Godavery Delta Mission, is mentioned. His disease was congestion of the brain, produced by exposure to the sun while visiting his flock at Tirrugeddametta.

—— We see by the *Madras Christian Herald* that 3,740 Rupees have been there contributed to the Jubilee fund of the Bible Society, principally in the churches on October 9.

—— The following figures show the daily reports of death by Cholera, since our last, up to yesterday : 20, 26, 14, 19, 23, 12, 15.

—— The Oriental Gas Company have made an offer to supply Calcutta with gas for five rupees per 1000 cubic feet ; and a Birmingham firm has offered to erect the necessary fixtures. It is hoped these offers may be accepted.

—— The Owen Glendower was at Calicut lately, on her way hither.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1853.

Mr. H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner in Scinde, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, making over charge of his Office during his absence to his Assistant, Mr. Ellis.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1853.

Mr. McAlister, Civil Surgeon to the Bushire Residency, is allowed leave of absence, under the Government Notification of the 14th February 1851, for one month and fifteen days, to proceed to Bagdad, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1853.

Mr. J. Gibbs, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Broach, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station on the 5th instant, from Mr. E. L Jenkins, Collector and Magistrate in Charge.

Mr. H. Newtom, Assistant Judge and Session Judge, and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, resumed charge of his duties on the 11th instant.

Mr. N. W. Oliver, Acting 2nd Magistrate of Police, resumed charge of his duties on the 8th instant.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo to the 30th April 1855, to proceed to Sea, the Mauritius, the Straits of Malacca, and the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. . ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1853.

Mr. J. S Law, Collector of Dharwar, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1853.

Mr. J. N. Rose to be Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, during Mr. H. P. Malet's absence, or until further orders.

The leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to Lieutenant G. E. Thomas, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Tanna Revenue Survey, on the 19th September last, has been extended to the 3rd instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1853.

Mr. A. Elphinston, Collector of Kaira, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1853.

Mr. G. Scott, 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 12th proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Districts of Sattara.

Lieutenant E. L. Taverner, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Tanna Revenue Survey, joined his appointment on the 5th instant.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant G. E. Thomas, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Tanna Revenue Survey, on the 30th August last, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Mahratta language, is cancelled.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1853.

Mr. D. C. Ramsay is appointed Post Master at Jaulnah vice Lieutenant Gosling.

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Bombay Castle, 16th November 1853.

Lieutenant C. McLeod John Thornton, of the Madras Artillery, has passed an Examination in the Canarese language.

Mr. J. N. Rose returned to his duty on the Bombay Civil Service, by the Honorable Company's Steamer "Victoria" on the 10th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

Shaik Shumsheer to be an Assistant Vaccinator in the North-West Division, Guzerat, vice Shewshunker Jeyshunker, discharged.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor on Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt,

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1853.

No. 673 of 1853.—Drummer Henry Collins, and Private Michael Atkins, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers, are respectively allowed a free discharge from the Hon'ble Company's Service, under the provisions of the Government General Orders, No. 543 of the 23rd September 1852.

No. 674 of 1853.—To prevent misconception hereafter the words "to private purposes" in Art. 132, and "private" in Art. 136 Sect. XI. Jameson's Code are cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1853.

No. 675 of 1853.—Major LeGrand Jacob, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Sea, Penang, an the Straits of Malacca, on medical certificate.

No. 677 of 1853.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to republish the following G. O. by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in council and to declare its provisions applicable to the Company's European Troops under this Presidency.

No. 559 of 1853.—The most Noble the Governor General in council is pleased to lay down the following rules, for the provision of regimental necessaries, in European Corps in the East India Company's service:—

No. 678 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:—

16th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant A. Giffard to be Adjutant, vice Warden proceeded to Europe.

No. 679. of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major Carstairs dated, Hyderabad, the 17th October 1853, appointing Lieutenant Glasspool to act as Adjutant to the 6th Regiment N. I. during such time as Lieutenant and Adjutant Ker may be in command of the Regiment, or until further orders.

By Captain Munro, dated Bombay the 20th October 1853 appointing Ensign Rees to act as adjutant to the 16th Regiment N. I., vice Lieutenant Warden proceeded to Europe or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 16th November, 1853.

No. 680 of 1853.—Captain J. Anderson, of the 17th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 681 of 1853.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following appointments be added to in Class VI, of General Order No. 447 dated 14th July last as appointments to be vacated on promotion to the rank of Major regimentally.

Lieutenant of Police.
Superintendent of Bazars at Poona.
Deputy Collector in Scinde.
Superintendent of Police in Bombay.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) C. J. ERSKINE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 11th November, 1853.

2. The undermentioned Officers, have obtained leave of absence:—

19th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Gordon, from 21st Oct to 30th Oct., in extension.

29th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. Phillips, from 25th Nov. to 15th January 1854, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Head Quarters, Poona, 12th Nov., 1853.

1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to establish as a rule, that no subaltern officer shall in future be considered eligible, for appointment to the command of a troop or company, until he shall have been examined by a Committee of Officers, in his theoretical and practical knowledge of his parade, and other Regimental duties, and shall be reported by such Committee to be qualified for the Command.

2. The qualifications required are as follows:—

For a troop or Company of Artillery.

I. A good practical knowledge of parts 1 and 2, of the Book of Field Exercises and Evolutions, of the Army.

II. A good practical knowledge, of the Field Battery Exercises for Horse or Foot Artillery.

III. A thorough knowledge of the constitution and establishment of a Troop of Horse, or Battery of Foot artillery, the mode of payment of the men, the rules regulating their enlistment, discharge and pension, the rules and articles of War, the rules regulating good conduct pay and distinguishing marks for good conduct, the Rations and messing, the Canteen system and other points, connected with the interior economy of a Troops or company.

IV. The Equipment of the Battery, the different kinds of ammunition used, the use of each under different circumstances, use of the several implements and articles of Equipment, modé to be observed for the preservation of the ammunition, the repair of the carriages and Harness, and of the responsibility of the officer in command, as respects his contracts and gun contingent allowances.

For a Troop of Light Cavalry.

A good practical and theoretical knowledge of military Equitation, of parts I and II, and sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, of part III, of the Book of the the Regulations, for the Instruction Formations, and movements of the cavalry, an acquaintance with the principles of Farriery, the interior managements of a Troop, and an acquaintance with the mutiny Act, articles of War and general regulations of the service.

For a Company of Infantry.

A good practical and theoretical knowledge of parts I. II. and V., of the Book of Evolutions and Field exercise of the Army,—the interior management of a company, and acquaintance with the Mutiny Act, Articles of War, and General Regulations of the service.

3. Officers Commanding Brigades and stations, will be pleased to Convene Committees accordingly, upon application from Regimental Commading Officers, to be composed of a Field Officer, Captain and Adjutant, of which the President and a Member, should belong to the osame br anch of the Service, as the candidate and one other of them the same Regiment.

The Examination of Artillery Subalterns, will be arranged by the Commandant of Artillery, and as from the detached state of the Corps, it may sometimes be found impracticable to assemble such Committees, the Commandants opinion as to the fitness of the party, for command will be held sufficient until a favorable opportunity offers, of testing his aquirements in the manner prescribed, the result of which in all such cases is to be specially reported for the Commander in Chief's information.

4. The Committees are to frame their reports, agreeably to the following form:—

REPORT.

The committee has fully examined Ensign or Lieutenant A. B., of the —— Regiment, in the theoretical and practical knowledge of his parade, and other Regimental duties, as also into his acquaintance with the mutiny Act, Articles of War, and General Military Regulations, and is of opinion that he is (not) qualified to Command a Troop or Company. (as the case may be.)

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th November, 1853.

1. 2nd Grade Apprentice Thomas Quicks, attached to the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery, is transferred to Her Majesty's 10th Royal Hussars.

2. Private Ramjee Prub, is transferred from the 6th to the 9th Regiment N. I.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDER BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE R. N. K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 16th Nov., 1853.

GENERAL MEMO:

All the Officers and men (except the few required for ships' duty) of Hastings, Feroze and Ajdaha, are to be at Butchers Island on Friday next the 18th instant; taking with them Cutlasses and Muskets for the purpose of exercise. Those ships that have their Boats fitted, will send them fully manned and armed and be ready on the afternoon of Friday, to go through such exercise as will hereafter be pointed out in an order to Commander Jenkins.

2. The Commander in Chief will accompany the Rajah of Dhar to the Island from the Mazagon Bunder at ¼ after 3. P. M. where the Rajah will be received with a guard, all the men under Arms; and a salute of 13 Guns will be fired when he lands.

3. If it will conduce more to the comfort and health of the Men, Captain Porter will direct them to be sent to Butcher's Island on Thursday evening.

(Signed) H. J. LEEKE, Commodore,
Commander in Chief of I. N.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE R. N. K. H. COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th November, 1853.

Mr. R. Carry mate of the Victoria is to be transferred to the Hastings, as Supernumerary for the purpose of Studying at Butchers Island.

By order of the Commodore Commander in Chief of I.N.
(Signed) E. W. DANIELL, Assist. Supt. I. N.

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 4th November 1853.

No. 891 of 1853.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter. No. 115, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 21st September 1853, are published for general information:—

1. We have appointed Mr. Montague Charles Perreau, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions, and to be being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test.

Vide Government General Order, No. 244, dated 19th April, No. 500, dated 26th September 1851.

2. His order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Lieut. Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, on the 3rd Nov., the wife of Thomas Thornton, Esq., of a son, who survived his birth only a few minutes. At Tanna, on the 12th Nov., the wife of A. D. Robertson, Esq., C. S., of a son. On the 27th Sept., at East Harptree, Somersetshire, the wife of Mr Alfred Lyon, of a daughter. At Kaitwaddee, on the morning of the 14th instant, Mrs Geo. Regel, of a daughter. At Indore, on the 7th Nov., the wife of Major Stockley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Kaira, on the 7th November, by the Revd. G. G. Mitford, Charles Walter, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Maria Eleanor Chifton, second daughter of Major Lucas, commanding Artillery at Ahmedabad. At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 15th instant, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Josiah George Hort, Esq., 26th regt. N. I., Adjutant Bombay Marines, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Major Anthony Worgan Browne, Bombay Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 1st Nov., the wife of Lieut. C. A. Daniell, H. M.'s 94th regt., of a son. At Bangalore, on the 26th October, the wife of C. J. Rogers, Esq., of a daughter, still-born. At Seetabuldee, on the 28th Oct., the wife of J. C. P. Prescott, Esq., 10th M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 3rd Nov., at the residence of N. Morison, Esq., Emily Frances, the beloved wife of Henry Morrison, Esq., aged 19 years. At Palamcottah, on the 1st Nov., Elizabeth, wife of the Revd. E. Sargent, aged 42.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 26th October, the widow of the late William Harvey, Esq., Surgeon, H. M. 70th regt., of a daughter, still-born. At Calcutta, on the 29th Oct., Mrs Thomas A. Apcar, of a daughter. On the 20th Sept., at No. 12, North Audley street, Grosvenor-square, London, the wife of Captain James Metcalfe, 3rd regt., N. I., of a daughter. At Calcutta, Writer's Buildings, on the 1st Nov., the wife of Octavius P. L. Watson, Esq., of a son. At Cherra Poonjee, on the 27th Oct., the wife of Assistant-surgeon J. W. Fletcher, F. R. C. S., of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 27th October, the wife of Mr H. Wickham, of a son. On the 28th October, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieut. Ternan, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 2nd Nov., Mrs Jas. K. Williams, of a son.

DEATH.—At No. 3, Harrington-street, on the 30th Oct., Lawrence De Souza, Esq., of the firm of Messrs Thomas De Souza and Co., aged 56 years, 2 months and 28 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 12th, Ship Ann Mitchell, John Darroch, from London 7th July. 13th, P. S. N. Co.'s Str. Victoria, C. Menesse, from Surat yesterday. Ship Indian Ocean, John Pollock, from Aden 9th October. On the 4th November spoke the ship Ingleborough, in lat. 16·10 W., long. 62·21 E. 14th, Ship Marathon, John H. Wilson, from Liverpool 25th July. 15th, Steamer Lowjee Family, H. Fox, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 14th, Ship Maria Gray, John Dixon, to Allepee and Calcutta. H. C. Str. Auckland, MacDonald, to Aden. H. C. Brig Euphrates, Lieut. A. M. Grieve, to Sea. Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Clarke master, to Surat and Tankaria. Ship China, D. Ferguson, master, to Liverpool.

We have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Victoria, from Surat:—C. Davis, Esq., and 70 natives.

Per Auckland, to Aden:—L. A. Wallace, Esq.; Captain Henry Heyman; Doctor M. Style; Miss G. Moule; and Mr J. S. Marques Pereira. Government Passengers: Mr L. M. Walladore; Lieut. J. E. Furneaux; Lieut. Burnes; and about 300 souls of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

Per G. R. Clerk, to Surat:—Mr Dickenson; 5 Eur. gentlemen; and 99 natives. For Tankaria: Captain Grant; and Captain Wallace.

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 3, Ratterfield Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.